

Dr. E. C. Barstow Surrenders; Caught In Herald's Expose of Drug Traffic In Capital

Physician, Accused of Selling and Prescribing Cocaine in Violation of the Pharmacy Act, Gives Himself Up to Inspector Sanders and Is Released on \$500 Bond—Suggested "Patient" Buy Enough of Drug to Last Until First Effect of Federal Law Had Died Away and Offered to Procure Large Quantities at \$5 a Quarter of an Ounce—Expressed Fear of "Cappers."

WARRANT ISSUED ON INFORMATION GIVEN BY PHARMACY INSPECTOR AND HERALD REPORTER

Dr. Edward C. Barstow, 223 Thirteenth street southwest, gave himself up to Pharmacy Inspector Sanders and Detective Harry Evans at the Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of selling cocaine and prescribing cocaine for a Washington Herald reporter.

Dr. Barstow was accompanied by his attorney, Edward Mitchell, and W. W. Stewart, a bondsman, who furnished the \$500 bond demanded by Assistant Corporation Counsel Taggart.

The case will be heard in the Police Court on Thursday, March 4. Pharmacy Inspector Sanders had just testified in a case in the Police Court. As he emerged from the courtroom, he was stopped by Mr. Mitchell.

"I hear you have a warrant for Dr. Barstow," said Mr. Mitchell.

"How did you know that?" asked Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Mitchell said that Dr. Barstow had told him. He said that Dr. Barstow was waiting on another floor.

Mr. Sanders and Mr. Mitchell met Dr. Barstow and Mr. Stewart and went to the office of Mr. Taggart. There they arranged for the bond, which was executed by E. W. Thomas.

Mr. Mitchell requested that the case against Dr. Barstow be tried after that of Dr. Kemp. This Mr. Taggart agreed to.

The warrant for Dr. Barstow was issued Monday on information furnished by Pharmacy Inspector Sanders and a reporter for The Herald. It charged Dr. Barstow with a violation of the pharmacy law.

"We have a good case," said Mr. Taggart last night. "I am ready to prosecute at any time. Mr. Mitchell requested a postponement until the case against Dr. Kemp is tried. I agreed to this."

Dr. Barstow is about forty-five years old. He is a graduate of Howard University, and received his degree in April, 1895. Shortly thereafter he was admitted to practice. For eight years he was a physician for the Keeley cure, which treats drug and alcoholic cases.

Dr. Barstow weighs about 160 pounds. He is rather heavily built, and is about five feet ten inches in height. He dresses quietly. He is a good three-cushion billiard shot, and is well-known to Washington billiardists.

"GIVES HERALD REPORTER DOPE PRESCRIPTION."

A reporter for The Herald obtained a prescription for cocaine and purchased three lots of cocaine from Dr. Barstow at various times between December 23 and February 18.

On December 23 a reporter visited Dr. Barstow. He went first to 209 M street northwest, where Dr. Barstow had an office. There he was told that Dr. Barstow was to be found at 223 Thirteenth street southwest.

The reporter saw Dr. Barstow in the front room on the first floor of the Thirteenth street house. There was no sign on the door. Dr. Barstow cross-examined the reporter for a half hour before he gave him a prescription for fifteen grains of cocaine and another prescription for a tonic, which he said would help the reporter to stop the use of drugs.

Dr. Barstow was given \$2 for this prescription. The reporter asked him what it would be, and Dr. Barstow asked what the reporter usually paid. The \$2 was given as the "usual" payment.

Dr. Barstow asked, during this interview, whether the reporter knew that Dr. Barstow was violating a law in prescribing cocaine. He also asked the reporter if he knew that the pharmacy inspector used "cappers" to detect violations. The reporter volunteered that any good pharmacy inspector probably would.

The prescriptions were written in pencil. The fifteen grains of cocaine at first was to be given in powder, to be "sniffed." Dr. Barstow, however, decided to put distilled water with the cocaine so that it could be used "lo."

The witness left at Ninth street and New York avenue. Dr. Barstow and The Herald reporter continued up New York avenue to a poolroom near Fourteenth street, where they parted. Dr. Barstow went into the poolroom. Before he left Dr. Barstow concluded a conversation regarding the Federal drug law, and said that he intended to go to the Internal revenue office to find whether the law could be evaded, as the reporter had suggested it might.

An engagement was made for the following Thursday, February 11, when Dr. Barstow was to tell the result of his study of the Federal law. Dr. Barstow was watching a game of billiards when the reporter arrived. Pharmacy Inspector Sanders and Detective Harry Evans were waiting in Masonic Temple to see what would develop.

After waiting an hour in the poolroom, where Dr. Barstow was talking to a friend, the reporter went to a drug store and telephoned. He asked Dr. Barstow whether he wanted to go to the corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue. The doctor did.

PAID FOR ONE HUNDRED GRAINS OF DOPE.

On Wednesday, February 17, the reporter again saw Dr. Barstow at the poolroom. He was to tell the result of his study of the Federal law. Dr. Barstow was watching a game of billiards when the reporter arrived. Pharmacy Inspector Sanders and Detective Harry Evans were waiting in Masonic Temple to see what would develop.

After waiting an hour in the poolroom, where Dr. Barstow was talking to a friend, the reporter went to a drug store and telephoned. He asked Dr. Barstow whether he wanted to go to the corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue. The doctor did.

Dr. Barstow asked the reporter why he had not approached him in the poolroom. The reporter replied that he had not wanted to interrupt the conversation.

Dr. Barstow volunteered that he had not yet seen a copy of the drug law. The reporter asked Dr. Barstow to buy him another 100 grains of cocaine. Dr. Barstow expressed surprise. The reporter said that he might as well buy the cocaine, as he would have the money in a little while.

It was arranged that the reporter was to meet Dr. Barstow in a short time with the money. The reporter and Dr. Barstow walked to Fourteenth street, where the money was obtained, and Dr. Barstow was given \$5. He said he would buy the cocaine and have it at the poolroom in an hour.

Dr. Barstow returned without the drug, and said he had been "turned down." At 5 o'clock the following afternoon, however, the reporter accompanied Dr. Barstow to Seventh and L streets, and waited at Seventh street and Mount Vernon place while Dr. Barstow bought 300 grains of cocaine, which was given to the reporter in two eight-ounce bottles.

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FLAMES MENACE PATENT RECORDS

Early Morning Fire Starts in Basement of Government Building.

OLD PAPERS IN PERIL

Great Clouds of Smoke Pour from Interior—Firemen in Difficulty.

Fire of unknown origin broke out about 1:30 o'clock this morning in a basement room on the Ninth street side of the United States Patent Office, where old records of inestimable value are stored.

Occupants of the building were unaware of the presence of fire, the alarm at the headquarters in the District Building being sounded by the automatic apparatus with which the Patent Office is wired.

Engines and truck companies of the entire downtown district hurried to the scene. There were practically no flames visible, but great clouds of smoke poured from the almost hermetically sealed basement room. The firemen had considerable difficulty in forcing an entrance.

Damage Is Unknown.

At 2 o'clock this morning the firemen were unable to tell the extent of the damage done, but opinion was expressed that none of the valuable records had been destroyed. The room where the fire started is said to contain the originals of some of the earliest patents granted by the office.

The coming in of the alarm at fire headquarters caused great excitement in view of the fact that the building is an old one and generally is considered a structure where a fire, if given the least headway, would not long to envelop the entire building in flames.

"GAG" ORDER ISSUED TO ARMY OFFICERS

Following Herald's Report of Mitchell Statement, Garrison Forbids Discussions on Military Situation.

The order of President Wilson that army and navy officers shall not discuss the war in Europe has been made even more sweeping by a fresh order issued by Secretary of War Garrison.

This reads as follows:

"The Secretary of War is convinced that the best interests of the service are prejudiced by the appearance in public prints of interviews, statements, discussions or articles by officers of the army or the military situation here or abroad, and he therefore directs that all officers refrain therefrom until further orders in the premises."

This order, which makes it henceforth an impropriety for an officer to discuss publicly the military situation of the United States, was the result of the case of Capt. William Mitchell, recently quoted exclusively in The Washington Herald as saying that an enemy could take and hold the Atlantic seaboard while the United States was raising and training an army of 1,000,000 men.

Capt. Mitchell, when asked to explain this statement, said he was speaking before a club in this city, supposedly in entire privacy, and that it was not his intention that his remarks should be published. He added that the text of his prepared address did not contain the statements objected to, which were elicited by questions from his audience after his lecture.

Secretary Garrison accepted this explanation, but henceforth officers will not be supposed to make such addresses in privacy or otherwise.

The Washington Herald had been invited to send a reporter to the meeting at which Capt. Mitchell made his remarks.

TURKS DESIRE PEACE; ARMY CONDITIONS BAD

Destitution Among People in Constantinople and Feeling Among Officers Plead for Pacification.

Bucharest, Feb. 23.—According to trustworthy official news from Constantinople, the conditions of the Turkish army is desperate.

An important personage coming from Constantinople states there is a very strong feeling among the Turkish officers and among the civilian populations in favor of peace.

The Turkish army which was dispatched toward the Suez Canal was unable to advance owing to the lack of water, despite the existence of several artesian wells and the introduction of a light railway system.

There is great destitution in Constantinople. Several of the European shops have been closed and the vital necessities of life are priced very high.

WOMAN LEAPS TO HER DEATH IN MONUMENT

Mrs. Mae Varney Cockrell, in Despair Over Illness, Jumps 470 Feet.

CALMLY PENS LAST NOTE

"Dear, This Is Best," She Writes Husband in Clear and Firm Hand.

MANY WITNESS DEATH WHIRL

"I Am Going to Jump Over," She Said, Then Fought Nurse Who Tried to Check Her.

Mrs. Mae Varney Cockrell, thirty years old, of Covington, Ky., climbed out on a narrow steel beam across the shaft of the Washington Monument yesterday afternoon, looked down at the bottom of the shaft, 470 feet below, and jumped.

Miss Elizabeth Seger, a trained nurse standing on a stairway landing not ten feet away, covered her face with her hands, screamed and fell in a faint.

Miss Edna Rockefeller, another trained nurse, looking down from a landing above, cried out: "Oh, God, please stop it!" and reeled against the shoulder of a guard. The guard's face went ashy, and he trembled so he hardly could hold the woman leaning against him for support.

Half-way to the bottom of the shaft John Doliguard, a sightseer, who was walking up the winding stairway, heard what sounded to him like a "swish" and saw a shadow flit like lightning across the gray granite wall. He stepped to the railing and looked down. In the twilight of the shaft bottom Doliguard saw a form.

Strange Woman Approaches.

It all happened within a minute. Miss Seger and Miss Rockefeller were standing on the 470-foot landing, three landings below the fifth in the wall, looking at stone carvings in the top, when a strange woman walked down the stairway toward them. They looked at her and resumed their inspection of the carvings.

The strange woman walked down and stopped beside them. "I am going to jump over," she said. Miss Seger and Miss Rockefeller did not know whether the stranger was joking or serious. Then the woman walked to the railing. It is about three and a half feet high and fringes the stairway from the bottom to the top of the Monument.

The strange woman started to climb over the railing. Miss Seger grabbed her and whispered to Miss Rockefeller: "Run up and get a guard quick." Miss Rockefeller turned and ran up the stairway. Miss Seger tried to argue with the strange woman, hoping to detain her until a guard came. But the strange woman, though not strong, was determined.

She got one foot over the railing and struggled desperately. Miss Seger prayed. She caught hold of the end of the strange woman's coat and tried to pull her back. She couldn't. The woman got her other foot over the railing and stood upright on the steel beam. Then she stooped until she was on her hands and knees and began to push her feet against the railing, forcing herself out on the beam.

Crawls Out on Beam.

Miss Seger held on to the coat with her all her strength until suddenly it ripped and tore. Miss Seger herself holding a piece of black cloth. The woman was slowly crawling out on the beam. "Don't go any farther," begged Miss Seger. "Please don't go any farther." The woman did not answer. She crawled out and out until she was halfway across the shaft.

Slowly she rose and stood at full height. She looked down and then at Miss Seger. "I'm going to jump," said the woman. She stooped, gave a little leap and was in space.

Top Floorman Charles Rentzell, who was running down from the top with Miss Rockefeller, cried out in his modish blue coat and blue velvet toque step out into the air. He aided Miss Rockefeller and Miss Seger up to the top landing. He tried to calm the score of sightseers in the top and instructed Assistant Engineer Shipman not to move the elevator without orders.

Bottom Floorman Charles Torsy was keeping sightseers in line in readiness for the next trip of the elevator when something crashed against the pit of the elevator shaft. Torsy looked through the grating around the shaft, saw what had struck and ordered everybody out of the Monument. He closed the door after them and got to his telephone.

Torsy called for aid, telephoning the police, hospital, and to Col. W. W. Harris in charge of public buildings and grounds. Before they arrived, white-faced tourists were reaching the bottom from the stairway. Most of them ran down. They had been at different heights, some a third of the way up, some but a quarter, others

RUSSIANS BEAT GERMAN FORCES ON THE NIEMEN

Shell the Kaiser's Men from Grodno Road and Force Them to Turn.

TEUTONS KEEP PRASNYSH

Gather Greater Army at that Position in Anticipation of Attack.

AUSTRIAN BRIGADES DESTROYED

They Tried to Reach Halicz, but Russians Attacked Them First, and Bayonet Charges Won.

By FREDERICK RENNERT.

Petrograd, Feb. 23.—A marked change for the better is now apparent in the operations against the German advance from East Prussia. The tide turned on Sunday when the eastmost German column was forced back by a Russian force made up of the divisions from Grodno.

The Germans were attacked among the marsh streams between the source of the Bobr and the left bank of the Niemen. The Germans tried to manhandle their light guns on sledges across the frozen streams, but they broke through the ice. Their heavy guns came well behind and were scarcely used.

Germans Fall Back.

The Russian heavy guns on the Grodno roads shelled the German main column over the heads of infantry, which was skirmishing among the frozen marches. In three hours the Germans fell back and then moved westward, leaving a large collection of pontoons besides several submerged light guns and several hundred dead.

The army from Johannesburg was trying to secure the valuable enclave of the Bobr and the Narva, ending at the Loma fortress, for the German maps, the Russians after stubborn and repeated charges and hours of desperate bayonet fighting, drove all the Germans from this region back upon the East Prussian frontier where there is again a hurried movement of the enemy's trains.

Gather Forces at Prasnysk.

There are signs that the Germans are gathering greater forces at Prasnysk, where their position is still difficult, but the Russians, further to the west, have greatly improved their situation. Some hundred German prisoners have been taken in the villages in this region. The Germans have abandoned many of their desperately-contested intrenchments there and along the Rakva.

The only counter-movement in Central Poland to the pressure of the Russians northward, took the form of an attack on the north bank of the Pilica, westward of the old line of contact. The attack was readily repulsed.

Russians Destroy Two Brigades.

The Austro-German operations in the extreme southeast evidently are aimed at Halicz, an important river and railway junction on the Dniester. A large Austrian force in the region of Stanislaw probably hoped to reach Halicz, but the Russians attacked them first. Their army, which crossed to the right bank of the Pruth ten days ago, was hating all the while on the Austrian flank, and when the Austrians attempted to move from Stanislaw the Russians on the west near the outlet of Wyshkow Pass, vigorously attacked their left wing.

The fighting which followed among the woody slopes midway between Stanislaw and Wyshkow developed into a hot battle. After an entire day at close range rifle fire, the bayonet was used, and the Russians destroyed two Austrian brigades which were separated from the main body and had fallen back on Stanislaw.

Engagements More Vigorous.

The actions throughout the Austrian campaign have become daily more vigorous, especially in the east. The Russians continue to move slowly into the Hungarian plains of Dukla Pass.

In the passes further to the east the Germans are rapidly approaching a position when it will be necessary to bring another German army into Hungary or allow Austria to abandon its entire scheme of attempting a spring campaign in southern Galicia.

BELIEVES POLYGAMY WILL ADVANCE RACE

Brimhall Tells Educators We Would Not Have Family Disputes if Men Had Many Wives.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—George H. Brimhall, president of the Brigham Young Co-educational University of Utah, a delegate to the National Educational Association in session here today, came out in favor of polygamy for the advancement of the race.

In an address he declared that "strictly neutrality in the family, as promoted by a plurality of wives, maintains peace in the family of a many-wedded husband while a singularity of wives more often causes family discord and divorce."

All Shipping Stopped in Irish and North Channels By the British Admiralty

FINANCE SCANDAL ABOUT TO BREAK

Unknown Millions of Mexican Notes, Without Reliable Backing, Appear.

MYSTERY VEILS ISSUE

United States, England, and France May Intervene to Protect Their Citizens from Valueless Paper.

By B. C. FORBES.

New York, Feb. 23.—An international financial sensation is about to come to the surface. Mexico is responsible. Before all is over the governments of the United States, England, and France may have to take a hand to protect their people.

The facts are: The Mexican government, under Huerta, issued \$30,000,000 treasury notes in July, 1913. A total of \$7,000,000 had been authorized. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., satisfied that the \$30,000,000 loan was in proper order, undertook to offer the bulk of \$2,500,000, the share allotted to the United States, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.

Very powerful French financial interests, including Morgan's Paris house, offered \$2,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000) in France, and equally responsible bankers floated \$1,500,000 (\$7,500,000) in England.

The issue price in New York was \$2.75. Today there are no bids for the notes. The discovery has just been made that unknown millions of additional notes of the same kind, but not financed by these international bankers have appeared mysteriously.

Who, When and Why—Mystery.

Who put them out, when they were put out, or for what purpose they were put out were said by bankers today to be matters of which they were in absolute ignorance.

It may be that instead of the \$30,000,000 duly arranged for and sold above 90, no less than \$7,000,000 or \$7,000,000 more than the international bankers consented to handle, have been surreptitiously released from Mexico's treasury.

"I hear that contractors and other friends of quondam Mexican officials received bundles of these notes," said one banker.

Another banker interested in the deal said: "We are aware extra bonds are in existence, but whether they were put out for legitimate or illegitimate purposes we cannot say."

"The notes sold originally by international bankers—mostly in Europe, by the way—were perfectly legal and well secured. They were secured by 25 per cent of Mexico's customs receipts, with very strict provisions regarding the steps to be taken to insure ample receipts to meet the same."

"Being a perfectly proper Mexican loan investors in this country and in France and England doubtless will call for their governments to protect them when the Mexican settlement comes to be made. How holders of the notes not included in the formal offering will fare is another matter."

Were to Carry 6 Per Cent.